THE

NEW-ENGLAND CHRONICLE: OR, THE ESSEX GAZETTE.

VOL. VII. NUMB. 359.

From THURSDAY, *June* 8, to THURSDAY, *June* 15, 1775.

CAMBRIDGE: Printed by SAMUEL and EBENEZER HALL, at their Office in Stoughton Hall, HARVARD-COLLEGE.

LONDON, 1775.

The CRISIS. Number III.

Thy name, O Charles! (with some few more) is made rare instance. Immortal by defeat; and to thee NEW HONOURS rise---from the ruins of thy country. While you live, never fading laurels, the just reward of thy virtue, conduct, and fidelity, shall crown thy hoary head, and shade thy venerable brow.---And may time and Britain's troubled eyes, behold thy foes and hers, for their treachery and villainy, dragged to execution, dressed and dishonoured in funeral ROSEMARY and the baleful YEW. vid. pa. 745.

To the KING.

SIR,

TO follow you regularly through every ſtep of a fourteen years ſhameful and inglorious reign, would be a taſk as painful as diſagreeable, and far exceed the bounds of this paper: But we are called upon by the neceſſity of the times, the meaſures you are purſuing, by every principle of juſtice and ſelf preſervation, and by the duty we owe to GOD and our COUNTRY, to declare our ſentiments (with a freedom becoming Engliſhmen) on ſome of thoſe dreadful tranſactions and oppreſſions which this kingdom has laboured under ſince the glory and luſtre of England's crown was doomed to fade upon your brow (1), and to point out to you, Sir, your own critical and dangerous ſituation.

Sir, it is not your rotten troop in the preſent Houſe of Commons; it is not your venal, beggarly, penſioned Lords; it is not your pollutted, canting, proſtituted bench of Biſhops; it is not your whole ſet of abandoned Miniſters; nor all your army of Scotch cut-throats, that can protect you from the people's rage, when drove by your oppreſſions, and until now unheard-of cruelties to a ſtate of deſperation. (1)

The day, we fear, is not far diſtant, when you will have reaſon, too much reaſon, to wiſh you had acted like a father, and not like a tyrant; when you will be bound to curſe thoſe traitors, thoſe exalted villains, who now in the face of day, without a bluſh, you can be baſe enough to call your friends; be aſſured, Sir, your danger is great amidſt all this fancied ſecurity, and it will be impoſſible for them to preſerve you from the juſt reſentment of an enraged, long abuſed, and much injured nation, ſhould that day ever come, but Heaven avert the ſtroke; where can you hide yourſelf from the tenfold vengeance of a brave and mighty people, with law, juſtice, Heaven, and all its ſacred truths on their ſide.

Then like the wounds that bleed afreſh, will be brought to their minds, your barbarous and unprovoked MASSACRE in St. George's Fields; when men and women were indiſcriminately and inhumanly ſlaughtered, (2) to gratify what would have diſgraced even your footman; a pitiful revenge! Then Sir, they will remember with horror and indignation, the letter of thanks ſent from the Secretary at war by your order, to the Officer on duty the 10th of May 1768, (the day of carnage,) and likewiſe your penſioning, and ſcreening the murderers from the puniſhment of the law. Then Sir, they will remember the horrid plan laid at Brentford for deſtroying the right of election; or in the moſt ſavage manner to take away the lives of the freeholders of Middleſex (3) which was to make uſe of a word from your merciful royal (Pharonary) EFFECTUALLY carried into execution, and ſeveral people killed (4) to this plan, Sir, formed by Proſter and your minions, you muſt have been privy, as the event afterwards ſufficiently proved. Then Sir, they will remember the mean, low, and criminal ſubterfuge you had recourſe to, to diſpenſe with the laws, and ſet aſide the juſt verdict of an honeſt jury, to pardon thoſe hired ruffians, *Balf* and *M'Quirk*, convicted upon the cleareſt evidence, of premeditated murder! (5) Then Sir, they will remember the inſults they received, and the ignoble anſwers you gave, to the remonſtrances and petitions, delivered by them to the throne, praying the diſſolution of Parliament.---Nor will they forget Sir, the infernal plan for ſmuggling the preſent Houſe of Commons, and deſtroying all the rights of this free country (6) In a word, Sir, theſe and every other deſpotic and bloody tranſaction of your reign, will riſe freſh in their minds, if they ſhould be drove by your encouragement of papery, (7) your perſecutions, your oppreſſions, your violations of all juſtice, your treachery, and your weakneſs, into a fatal and unnatural CIVIL WAR (8) in *America*, I ſay, they will riſe freſh in their minds, and ſtimulate them to deeds of glory, nay, they may purſue with implacable revenge the author of all their miſeries.

The people, Sir, with a candour and indulgence peculiar to Engliſhmen, paſſed over the injuries and inſults in the firſt part of your reign, or kindly laid the blame at the door of your miniſters; but it is now evident to the whole world, that there was a plan formed by Lord *Bute* and yourſelf, either before, or immediately after you came to the crown, for ſubverting the BRITISH conſtitution in church and ſtate; which to our grief, with indefatigable pains and too much ſucceſs, Lord *Bute's* tools, and your infernal minions have carried into execution; therefore it no longer remains to determine who is now the greateſt CRIMINAL in England.

Conſider, Sir, if through the late and preſent iniquitous meaſures, (10) and an obſtinate reſolution in your Majeſty to purſue them, the SWORD is forced to be drawn in America, it cannot remain long unſheathed in England; we hope there is ſome virtue here; and we entertain a better opinion of our countrymen, than to believe they are ſo far degenerated as to TAMELY ſee a mercenary army of ſoldiers who are at all times a terror to the peaceable inhabitants of every free ſtate BUTCHER their BRETHREN and FELLOW-SUBJECTS in America, becauſe they are determined to defend their own rights (11) and the Britiſh conſtitution (12); I ſay they never will TAMELY ſee that, without putting out a helping hand, and ſharing with them, the glory of a deciſive victory over TYRANNY, (13) and all the agents of the infernal Monarch of the dark regions of Hell, who would enſlave the world.

Should you, Sir, ſtill purſue the ſame tyrannical meaſures, (14) only to gratify a mean vindictive ſpirit, and be the author of ſuch dreadful miſchiefs; O we ſhudder at the thought, the people will then perhaps treat you with as little ceremony, as little reſpect, and as little mercy, as you and your miniſters have them; for, Sir, whenever the ſtate is convulſed by civil commotions, and the conſtitution totters to its centre, the throne of England muſt ſhake with it, a crown will then be no ſecurity, and *At* ONE STROKE *all the gaudy trappings of Royalty may be laid in the duſt*; at ſuch a time of dreadful confuſion and ſlaughter; when the ſon's weapon drinks the father's blood, and we ſee the ruffian's blade reeking from a brother's heart: When rage is burning in the breaſts of Engliſhmen, provoked by wrongs (15) not to be borne by men; all diſtinctions muſt ceaſe, the common ſafety and the rights of mankind will be the only objects in view; while the King and the peaſant muſt ſhare one and the ſame fate, and perhaps fall undiſtinguiſhed together.

Let theſe things, Sir, be well weighed; tremble for the event; drive thoſe traitors from your breaſt, who now ſurround you; let the juſt and honeſt have your confidence, and once more make your people happy, great and free; be not the inſtrument of their deſtruction; conſider the ſolemn and ſacred oath you made at your coronation, to protect your ſubjects in all their rights and liberties, and the Proteſtant religion as by law eſtabliſhed: Conſider, Sir, what a perverſion of all right and juſtice that muſt be (beſides the henious crime of perjury) when inſtead of being their PROTECTOR, you become their DESTROYER.

Your plan, Sir, for bringing the colonies by force of arms into a ſtate of ſubjection to your will, is cruel, bloody, and (I hope) impracticable (16)! It is repugnant to every principle of humanity, juſtice and ſound policy, and the natural rights of mankind; it is the fouleſt diſgrace to you, and will reſt a eternal infamy on your Reign and Memory as the Sovereign and Father of a free people; it is ſuch a plan of encroaching violence and lawleſs power, as the Americans never can, never ought, nor never will ſubmit to (17); it is ſuch a ſcheme for enſlaving, or deſtroying the human race, as every man ought to execrate and condemn, and to oppoſe even till he periſh. (18)

Men, Sir, at three thouſand miles diſtance, muſt think it extremely hard to work, toil, and run hazards, only to ſupport the infamous luxury of high pampered Lords, a rotten Court, and your tribe of venal Senators, minions, pimps, and paraſites, the peſts of ſociety; and to be taxed and muſſt by them at their pleaſure! (19) All nature, Sir, revolts even at the idea of ſuch a ſtate of human miſery.

Force, Sir, can never be uſed effectually to anſwer the end, without deſtroying the colonies themſelves! (20) Liberty and encouragement are neceſſary to keep them together; and violence will hinder both (21) Any body of troops conſiderable enough to awe them, keep them in ſubjection, and under the direction of a needy Scotch Governor, ſent only to be an inſtrument of ſlaughter, and to make his fortune, would ſoon put an end to plantings, and leave the country to you. Sir, and your mercileſs plunderers only; and if it did not, they would ſtarve the inhabitants and eat up all the profit of the colonies. On the contrary, a few prudent laws, Sir, (but you ſeem to be a ſtranger to prudence as well as to juſtice and humanity) and a little prudent conduct, (that too has been long deſpaired of by the kingdom) would ſoon give us ſo far the greateſt ſhare of the riches of all America; perhaps drive other nations out of it, or, into our colonies for ſhelter.

If violent methods be not uſed (at this time) to prevent it, your northen colonies, Sir, muſt conſtantly increaſe in people, wealth and power; their inhabitants are conſiderably more than doubled ſince the revolution; (22) and in leſs than a century muſt become powerful ſtates; and the more powerful, the more people will ſeek them: And, there are ſo many exigences in all ſtates, ſo many foreign wars, and domeſtic diſturbances, that theſe Colonies can ſeldom want opportunities, if they watch for them, to do, what you, Sir, might be extremely ſorry for; throw off their dependence on the mother country (23). Therefore, Sir, it ſhould be your firſt and greateſt care, that it ſhall never be their intereſt to act againſt that of their native country, (24) an evil that can no otherwiſe be averted, than by keeping them fully employed in ſuch trades as will increaſe their own, as well as our wealth; for, Sir, there is too much reaſon to fear, if you don't find employment for them, they may find ſome for you:---Withdraw then, Sir, from America, your armed ruffians, and make a full reſtoration of the people's rights; let them tax themſelves, and enjoy their property unviolated by the hand of tyranny (25); thus, Sir, the ſubſequent part of your reign may yet be happy and glorious. May the compact between you and the people be no more (26) invaded (27); may you be ſpeedily reconciled to the juſt demands (28) of the colonies: May Lord *Bute*, Lord Mansfield, Lord North, and all your Majeſty's infamous minions, who would precipitate you and the kingdom into ruin, anſwer with their HEADS, (and ſoon) for their horrid crimes; and may the ſucceſſion in your Majeſty's royal houſe, and the religion, laws, rights and liberties of the ſubject, go hand in hand down to all poſterity, until this globe ſhall be reduced to its original Chaos, and time be ſwallowed up in eternity.

(To be continued.)

(15) See indexes, under Troops, & Army British. (16) See indexes, under Pitt, & Chatham. (17) See declaration of independency, pa. 971 (18) See indexes, under Bute, Mansfield, & North. (1) See pa. 620 (2) See, pa. 180, Vol. 2. (3) See pa. 189 Vol. 2. (4) See index, Vol. 2 under Murderers (5) See index, Vol. 2, under Murderers (6) See proclamation to diſſolve the Parliament, pa. 615. (7) See declaratory act, pa. 524. (8) See list of Grievances, pa. 632, Vol. 2. & (9) See indexes, under King, &c.

(7) See Quebec act pa. 559. (8) See list of Grievances, pa. 971.---Index, under Army, American, & British. (9) See the Conſtitutional rights of the Conſtitution, vide, magna Charta, pa. 790-1050,---petition of rights pa. 816, Bill of rights page 1053, Vol. 2. (10) See list of Grievances, pa. 971, Vol. 2. (11) See Index, under Army British, & American, &c. (12) See American rights, pa. 1089, 1228 (13) See index, under Town, County, Repreſentatives, Aſſembly, Convention, Provincial & Provincial reſolves during the Controverſy, &c. and under Army, American. (14) See Stat. pa. 735. vol. 1. & Molaſſes Act pa. 9 Vol. 2.

CAMBRIDGE, June 15, 1775.

The following is a Copy of an *infamous Thing* handed about here last Tuesday Evening, and now reprinted to satisfy the Curiosity of the Public. As it is replete with consummate Impudence, the most abominable Lies, and stuffed with daring Expressions of Tyranny, as well as Rebellion against the established, constitutional Authority, both of GREAT-BRITAIN and of the AMERICAN STATES, no one will hesitate in pronouncing it to be the *genuine* Production of that perfidious, petty Tyrant, *Thomas Gage.*

By his Excellency

The Hon. THOMAS GAGE, Esq;

Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the infatuated Multitudes, who have long suffered themselves to be conducted by certain well known Incendiaries and Traitors, in a fatal Progression of Crimes, against the constitutional Authority of the State, have at length proceeded to avowed Rebellion; & the good Effects which were expected to arise from the Patience and Lenity of the King's Government, have been often frustrated, and are now rendered hopeless, by the Influence of the same evil Counsels; it only remains for those who are intrusted with supreme Rule, as well for the Punishment of the guilty, as the Protection of the well-affected, to prove they do not bear the Sword in vain.

The Infringements which have been committed upon the most sacred Rights of the Crown and People of Great-Britain, are too many to enumerate on one Side, and are all too atrocious to be palliated on the other. All unprejudiced People who have been Witnesses of the late Transactions, in this and the neighbouring Provinces, will find upon a transient Review, Marks of Premeditation and Conspiracy that would justify the Fulness of Chastisement: And even those who are least acquainted with Facts, cannot fail to receive a just Impression of their Enormity, in Proportion as they discover the Arts and Assiduity by which they have been falsified or concealed. The Authors of the present unnatural Revolt never daring to trust their Cause or their Actions to the Judgment of an impartial Public, or even to the dispassionate Reflection of their Followers, have uniformly placed their chief Confidence in the Suppression of Truth: And while indefatigable and shameless Pains have been taken to obstruct every Appeal to the real Interest of the People of America; the grossest Forgeries, Calumnies and Absurdities that ever insulted human Understanding, have been imposed upon their Credulity. The Press, that distinguished Appendage of public Liberty, and when fairly and impartially employed its best Support, has been invariably prostituted to the most contrary Purposes: The animated Language of ancient and virtuous Times, calculated to vindicate and promote the just Rights, and Interest of Mankind, have been applied to countenance the most abandoned Violation of those sacred Blessings; and not only from the flagitious Prints, but from the popular Harrangues of the Times, Men have been taught to depend upon Activity in Treason, for the Security of their Persons, and Properties; 'till to compleat the horrid Profanation of Terms, and of Ideas, the Name of GOD, has been introduced in the Pulpits to excite and justify Devastation and Massacre.

The Minds of Men having been thus gradually prepared for the worst Extremities, a Number of armed Persons, to the Amount of many Thousands, assembled on the 19th of April last, and from behind Walls, and lurking Holes, attacked a Detachment of the King's Troops who not expecting so consummate an Act of Phrenzy, unprepared for Vengeance, and willing to decline it, made use of their Arms only in their own Defence.) Since that Period the Rebels, deriving Confidence from Impunity, have added Insult to Outrage; have repeatedly fired upon the King's Ships and Subjects, with Cannon and small Arms, have possessed the Roads, and other Communications by which the Town of Boston was supplied with Provisions; and with a preposterous Parade of Military Arrangement, they affect to hold the Army besieged, while Part of their Body make daily and indiscriminate Invasions upon private Property, and with a Wantoness of Cruelty ever incident to lawless Tumult, carry Depredation and Distress wherever they turn their Steps. The Actions of the 19th of April are of such Notoriety, as must baffle all Attempts to contradict them, and the Flames of Buildings and other Property from the Islands, & adjacent Country, for some Weeks past, spread a melancholly Confirmation of the subsequent Assertions.

In this Exigency of complicated Calamities, I avail myself of the last Effort within the Bounds of my Duty, to spare the Effusion of Blood; to offer, and I do hereby in his Majesty's Name, offer and promise, his most gracious Pardon to all Persons who shall forthwith lay down their Arms, and return to the Duties of peaceable Subjects, excepting only from the Benefit of such Pardon, *Samuel Adams* and *John Hancock*, whose Offences are of too flagitious a Nature to admit of any other Consideration than that of condign Punishment.

And to the End that no Person within the Limits of this proffered Mercy, may plead Ignorance of the Consequences of refusing it, I by these Presents proclaim not only the Persons above-named and excepted, but also all their Adherents, Associates, and Abettors, meaning to comprehend in those Terms, all and every Person, and Persons of what Class, Denomination or Description soever, who have appeared in Arms against the King's Government, and shall not lay down the same as afore-mentioned; and likewise all such as shall after the Date hereof, or who shall in any-wise protect or conceal such Offenders, or assist them with Money, Provision, Cattle, Arms, Ammunition, Carriages, or any other Necessary for Subsistence or Offence; or shall hold secret Correspondence with them by Letter, Message, Signal, or otherwise, to be Rebels and Traitors, and as such to be treated.

AND WHEREAS, during the Continuance of the present unnatural Rebellion, Justice cannot be administred by the Common Law of the Land, the Course whereof has, for a long Time past, been violently impeded, and wholly interrupted; from whence results a Necessity for using and exercising the Law Martial; I have therefore tho't fit, by the Authority vested in me, by the Royal Charter to this Province, to publish, and I do hereby publish, proclaim and order the Use and Exercise of the Law Martial, within and throughout this Province, for so long Time as the present unhappy Occasion shall necessarily require; whereof all Persons are hereby required to take Notice, and govern themselves, as well to maintain Order and Regularity among the peaceable Inhabitants of the Province, as to resist, encounter and subdue the Rebels and Traitors above-described by such as shall be called upon for those Purposes.

To these inevitable, but I trust salutary Measures, it is a far more pleasing Part of my Duty, to add the Assurances of Protection and Support, to all who in so trying a Crisis, shall manifest their Allegiance to the King, and Affection to the Parent State. So that such Persons as may have been intimidated to quit their Habitations in the Course of this Alarm, may return to their respective Callings and Professions; and stand distinct and separate from the Parricides of the Constitution, till GOD in his Mercy shall restore to his Creatures, in this distracted Land, that System of Happiness from which they have been seduced, the Religion of Peace, and Liberty founded upon Law.

GIVEN at Boston, *this Twelfth Day of* June, *in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of his Majesty* GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of GOD of* Great-Britain France *and* Ireland, KING, *Defender of the Faith &c. Anno que Domini*, 1775. *Tho's Gage.*

By His Excellency's Command,
THO's FLUCKER, Sec'ry.

GOD Save the KING.

From the Pennsylvania Journal.

To GENERAL GAGE.

SIR,

IF you are not too busy in granting passes to the people of Boston, and in protecting the remains of your army, I beg the favor of addressing you once more. You have lately risen above contempt. You have commenced hostilities between Great Britain and America, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay. The heinousness, and consequences of this crime, would have raised even a sentinel into importance, and will serve in spite of the natural insignificance of your character to "damn" even General Gage "to everlasting fame."

Your attempt to prove, that the Militia of Massachusetts fired first in the late engagement at Lexington, if successful, would add nothing to your cause.—You acknowledge, that you sent your troops out of Boston, to destroy a magazine of provisions and military stores at Concord. The invasion of property, among all nations, is justly deemed a declaration of war. But, Sir, however contrary to your intention, your account of the matter has served to entail double infamy upon the memories of those ministerial troops that fell in the battle, for it proves, that they suffered not only as murderers, but as THIEVES. Public justice quickned its steps, and their punishment trod upon the heels of their crimes.—We congratulate ourselves upon the history which you have sent of that transaction to the ministry. It will certainly add weight to the depositions transmitted by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts-Bay, for, even treachery itself, when it reads your account of the battle, will be forced to acknowledge, that it was begun by your troops, and that the ravages they committed, flowed less from provocations, than from the natural barbarity of their dispositions.

The reign of George the Third seems intended by Providence to establish the belief of the most miraculous parts of the Scriptures. It requires less faith to believe the miracle of Joshua, than that Freemen will not fight in defence of their Liberty! It requires less faith to believe, that an Egyptian army perished in the Red Sea, in pursuit of a people who had brought the greatest calamities upon their country, than to believe, that a few regiments of English soldiers, 3000 miles from resources of all kinds, can subdue a continent 1500 in extent, crowded with inhabitants, all united to each other by the closest ties of interest and affection. You too, Sir, have contributed your share towards confirming an historical fact in the Bible.—We cease now to wonder, that the soldiers who guarded our SAVIOUR's Sepulchre, swore that his Disciples stole his Body away, while they slept. Your conduct shews, that there is nothing repugnant to the folly of human nature in this story.—Your letter to Governor Trumbull is a commentary upon that passage of Scripture, and serves to prove, that soldiers are actuated by the same principles in all arbitrary governments, and that their abilities do not equal their inclinations, in contriving falsehoods.

Where now is the martial spirit of your army? Where are those dogs of war, who panted so eagerly for the blood of their countrymen? Alas! How are the mighty fallen! No wonder they trembled and fled at the sight of a few Companies of American Militia, for *English* courage can dwell only in the Society of justice and humanity. The genius of Britain deserted her sons, when she beheld them fighting under the banners of Slavery. No succeeding against America can ever wipe away the stain they have brought upon the British arms; for should the Colonies at last be reduced, I will venture to predict, that 300 half disciplined *British* troops will never chase 2000 well disciplined *Americans* twenty miles in six hours.

History is unfurnished with a character like yours.—You are cruel, without inhumanity, unjust, without avarice—and artful, without design. For Heaven's sake, let experience teach you wisdom, and lead you to truth. Let not your talent for dissimulation prove your ruin. You have exercised it hitherto in such a manner, as to serve none but your enemies, and injure none but your friends. One candid acknowledgement of the strength and union of the Colonies, and of the weakness of your troops in your letters to the Ministry, will immediately reflore peace and union to Britain and the Colonies.

UNITE AMERICANUS.

To the SOLDIERS and SEAMEN, serving in the British Fleet and Army in America.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR situation is very unhappy, being dishonoured by the most infamous service, and under the command of the most vile and miserable wretches that ever disgraced the name of Britons.—General Gage, to his eternal infamy, has commenced a thief, robber, murderer, and common butcher of his fellow men: he has violated the most solemn compacts, and become an apostate to every thing that is honourable or virtuous. You never can forget the barbarous murders which Gage has committed upon some of *his own Soldiers.* But we come now to a character still more infamous (if possible) than the above; Admiral Graves has acted to the crimes of a common *Pirate*, that of *forcing* Americans, whom he hath impressed, to act against their own Countrymen. Turks and Indians would scorn such rascally conduct, and surely every British soldier and seaman must detest such an odious fiend. Gentlemen, the Americans still entertain a Respect for you, consider you as their brethren, and wish to live in harmony with you, and to make you free citizens of America. May you soon be freed from the Service of Tyrants, become the glorious Defenders of Freedom, and join with the victorious Americans.

SYDNEY.

In CONGRESS, May 17, 1775.

RESOLVED, That all Exportation to *Quebec, Nova Scotia*, the Island of *St. John, Newfoundland, Georgia*, except the Parish of St. John's, and to East and West-Florida, immediately cease; and that no Provisions of any kind or other Necessaries be furnished to the British Fisheries on the American Coasts, until it be otherwise determined by the Congress.

In CONGRESS, May 29, 1775.

RESOLVED, *That no Provisions or Necessaries of any kind be exported to the Island of Nantucket, except from the Colony of* Massachusetts-Bay; *the Convention of which Colony is desired to take Measures for effectually providing the said Island, upon their Application to purchase the same, with as much Provision as shall be necessary for its internal Use, and no more.*

The Congress deeming it of great Importance to North-America that the British Fishery should not be furnished with Provisions from this Continent through Nantucket, earnestly recommend a vigilant Execution of this Resolve to all Committees.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
CHA. THOMPSON, *Sec'y.*

In Provincial Congress, Watertown, June 9, 1775.

THE foregoing Resolves of the Continental Congress being read and considered—Resolved, *That the same be forthwith printed in Hand Bills, (together with this Resolve) and dispersed in the several Sea-Port Towns in this Colony, that due Obedience may be paid the same*—*Further* Resolved, *That the Inhabitants of the Island of Nantucket have Liberty to purchase such Provisions as are necessary for the internal Use of the said Island, in any of the New-England Governments: Provided nevertheless, That no Provisions or Necessaries of any Kind be exported to the said Island of Nantucket, without a Permit in Writing from the Committee of Safety of this Colony, expressing Person or Persons as they shall appoint to give such Permit, the Quantity so to be transported, be first had and obtained: and that the same be exported from such Port only (in this Colony) as shall be expressed in the same Permit.*

JOSEPH WARREN, *President.*
Attest. SAMUEL FREEMAN, *Sec'ry.*

A Quantity of West-India RUM, to be sold cheap for Cash, by
JAMES HASTIE, of *Salem.*

LISBON and Malaga Wines, per Cask; Antigua Rum per Hogshead, Brandy, Pork, Iron, and also Nails per Cask, Flour, Raisins per Cask, Bar-Iron, Philadelphia Starch, Virginia Hemp per Ton, a few Barrels Tar, English Salt, with many other Articles, to be sold by
WILLIAM VANS, in *Salem.*

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(1) see Speech of K. of English rights, pa. Magna Charta pa. 790, 1050.—petition of right pa. 816 Bill of rights, pa. 1052, Vol. 2. (2) see American rights page 1689, 1228. (3) see index under Gage (2) see Charters pa. 1077 Vol. 2. (4) see index under Towns Committee Assembly, Representatives, Congress Continental & provincial resolves ordering the Country & under Army American, &c. & battle of Lexington, pa. 729, 8. (5) see index under Troops (4) see index under American Army &c. (6) see index under Town of Boston (7) see pa. 730. (8) see depositions, pa. 737, 744. (9) see index, under Congress Provincial (10) see list of Grievances, pa. 971. (11) see indexes, under men of war. Congress Continental. (12) see pa. 746. (13) see index, under

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, June 2, 1775.

Upon Motion, resolved,

THAT no Bill of Exchange, draught, or order of any officer in the army, or navy, their agents or contractors, be received, or negociated, or any money supplied to them by any person in America. That no provisions or necessaries of any kind be furnished, or supplied to, or for the use of the British army or navy in the colony of Massachusetts-Bay—and that no vessel employed in transporting British troops to America, or from one part of North-America to another, or warlike stores, or provisions for said troops, be freighted, or furnished with provisions, or any necessaries—until further orders from this Congress.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Secr'y.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

A letter from St. Eustatia, dated the 15th May last, advises, that a vessel was just arrived there from Holland, with intelligence that a strict prohibition was laid there on the exportation of all ammunition, even to their own islands in their own vessels; and by an order from the States-General, no ammunition was to be sold in any of their islands or settlements to any inhabitant of North-America, or shipped on board any vessel bound there, under the penalty of 500 dollars, and the forfeiture of vessel and cargo; nor was any ammunition to be sold to any person, nor shipped on board any vessel without exacting an oath, that it should not directly or indirectly be transported to any part of North-America. [We can return this favour in kind.]

On Tuesday the regular soldiers stationed in the barracks here, about 50, embarked on board boats belonging to the Asia man of war. The inhabitants took from them their spare arms, about 90, and some ammunition.

They had received in Eustatia, a pretty just account of the action at Concord, Lexington &c. which threw the whole island into great consternation, being under terrible apprehensions, for the consequences to the Islands

Capt. Montanye in a brig from St. Kitts, advises that they had received the news of the engagement there too, and were affected in much the same manner, as the inhabitants of St. Eustatia

The Synod of New York and Philadelphia, at their late Meeting in this City, appointed the last Thursday in June to be observed by all the Congregations under their Care, as a day of Fasting and Prayer on account of the alarming State of our public Affairs. Should the Continental Congress appoint a Fast, the Synod have resolved that to be observed in Preference to the Day appointed by themselves, provided it is not more than four Weeks distant from the last Thursday of June;—at a greater Distance, they have ordered both Days to be kept.

They also recommended to all the Congregations in their Charge, to spend the Afternoon of the last Thursday in every Month in public Prayer, during the Continuance of our present Troubles."

NEWPORT, June 5.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, of a late date

"*We have, in this city 3 battalions, consisting of about 600 men each, who have made such rapid progress in military discipline, as to be able to go through the necessary manœuvres with great ease and quickness.—This is not much to be wondered at, when we consider, that for near a month past they have been under arms 6 hours every day, Sunday not always excepted. Besides these, there is a large company well trained to the artillery; and a company of about 100 horse men. This last company, I hear, have one extraordinary rule with regard to the admission of every man among them.—When a person offers to enroll himself among them, he is examined whether he can hit a circle of about 6 inches diameter, 5 times out of 6, at the distance of 150 yards; if he cannot, he is put by until, by practice, he is enabled to do it. What will not a company that qualified be able to effect? Every county in our province are mustering their forces*"(2)

In a pamphlet printed in London, 1756, entitled "Remarks on the conduct of our fleet in the Mediterranean, under Admiral Byng," is a letter to a member of Parliament, in which the author, speaking of the general corruption and dissoluteness of the lives and manners of our men in the fleet and army, has this remark,—"That when the late Sir Peter Warren returned from the conquest of Cape-Breton, he happened to be sitting in London with a number of land and Sea officers; one of them, a gentleman of rank, told Sir Peter that he did not take Cape-Breton by the usual methods of powder and ball, but by prayer and fasting. To which Sir Peter reply'd, Don't banter my praying soldiers; I will at any time take 2000 of them, and fight them against 4000 of your God damme soldiers, and beat them too!"

When the three Generals (lately arrived) were going into Boston they met a packet coming out, bound to this place, when, we hear, General Burgoine asked the skipper of the packet what news there was; and being told that Boston was surrounded by 10,000 country people, asked how many Regulars there were in Boston; and being answered about 5,000, cried out, with astonishment! What! Ten thousand Peasants keep five thousand King's troops shut up! Well, let us get in, and we'll soon find room!

NORWICH, June 8.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Shaftsbury to his Friend in this Town

"A bad Accident lately happened [illegible] undertook---A Demoniac being left in a Room, in which [illegible] Muskets, snatched up one of them, presented it to a [illegible] and desired him to leave the Place on Pain [illegible] instantly complied with; but another [illegible] soon after, was shot through the B[illegible] Piece, seized another, and shot the wounded Man through [illegible] arms of his Legs; two Men then rushed in, [illegible] without [illegible] his Arms, led him round the Corner of the [illegible]; but the mischievous Biped disengaged himself, fired [illegible] a Window and shot him through the Knee, then drew [illegible] he almost cut off the Arm of one of his Attendants [illegible] the People present, without further Ceremony [illegible]

In Provincial Congress, Watertown, June 12, 1775

WHEREAS the Enemies of [illegible] are multiplying their Cruelties towards the Inhabitants of New-England Colonies, by seizing Provisions, Vessels, property of, or intended to supply them; and also by pillaging [illegible] of Cattle, Sheep, &c. in their Sea Coast[illegible]

RESOLVED, That it is recommended to the Inhabitants of the Towns [illegible] this Colony, that they forthwith exert themselves to prevent the Exportation of Fish, and all other Kinds of Provisions, and such only as shall be intended to supply the Inhabitants [illegible] Colonies aforesaid: And as the Union of the Select Committees of Correspondence, and Committees of Safety, may with Prudence be used, may with Prudence be used for Conveyance by Water, for the Purpose aforesaid: And the Select-Men, Committees of Correspondence, and Committees of Safety throughout the Colony, cause this Resolve to be strictly executed.

Attest. JOSEPH WARREN, President.
WATER[illegible] FREEMAN, Secr'y.

June 22.

We hear from Boston, that [illegible] Gage, attended by the principal Refugees, and [illegible] Club met at the Town-House for the purpose of [illegible] orrow in Bumpers; but [illegible] began, a most dreadful Gun Powder Plot pretension [illegible] gloomy Imaginations; immediately [illegible] Lure high [illegible] ved [illegible] Commander to take Assistance, if necessary, [illegible] the strictest Search after this horrid Mystery, which [illegible] fired to lay concealed in the Cellars beneath the Fabric, [illegible] dily designed by the Rebels to destroy the truly pious [illegible] mane General, and his Consequence of which, various Accounts assembled. Keys belonging to the [illegible] force to obtain them, a Bayonet, together with his [illegible] intenance, and a Century, penetrated their otherwise [illegible] Ils, and gave full Scope to a most thorough Examination [illegible] Contents; when after overturning and re-overturning [illegible] could conceal the awful Combustibles, without discovering [illegible] capable of being acted on by Fire, except a few [illegible] ing Tubs, or any Guy Fawks's—except an half famished [illegible] the mighty Contemplation began to subside, and [illegible] loft to enter fully into the important business of the [illegible] the same tremor took possession of the troops (offered [illegible] on the occasion) as if their Masters, we cannot precisely [illegible] our Readers; but this is certain, no sooner was the word given, than a most violent and irregular popping was heard [illegible] their whole Ranks, which sounded neither like Gun, Drum, Trumpet, Blunderbuss or Thunder. This frightful Noise, [illegible] or twice heard to the no small Astonishment of many Eye and Ear Witnesses to the whole. *A hum!*

CAMBRIDGE, June 15.

Extract of a Letter from Falmouth Casco-Bay, dated June 4, 1775.

"Capt. [illegible], (who on his Passage to New-York from this Place with a Load of Spars, was lately seized by Admiral Greaves and carried into Boston) returned here last Thursday Evening.—He says he was at the Wharf at Noddle's Island when the Battle began, and had given us a particular Account of the same. He says the Sloop near Winnisimmit, that had the first Brush, cut or slipped her Cables, and came and fastened to his Stern: He was shocked to see the Blood running out of the Scuppers; there was a Number of Dead and Wounded lying on the Deck, but the Survivors did not care to tell how many. The Diana Schooner next engaged, and the Master of her told Capt. [illegible], that Guns never were better served than ours were, that not a Shot missed him.—I have not Time to write you all he says: One Man was carried on board for dead, but next Morning came too, and had not the least Wound about him; others were frighted almost to Death &c. and that there was an amazing Difference in the Looks and Behaviour of the Enemy after the Battle from what there was before; before there was nothing but Noise and Confusion, afterwards all were still and quiet, insomuch that you could hardly perceive that there was any Fleet or Army there. From the General down to the common Soldier, they seemed to be in a great Panic, were afraid to go to Bed, for fear the Yankees should kill them before Morning."(2)

In one of our late Papers, a Captain of the Militia was said to be killed, in the Battle of Concord, by our own People, owing to their firing at too great a Distance. We are since well assured, by a Person who was very near him at the Time, that the said Captain was killed by the Regulars, before a Gun was discharged on our Side. However, as Accidents of that Kind may happen, it is hoped the Caution against firing at too great Distance, in any future Engagement, will be duly observed.

Last Tuesday a Soldier belonging to the New-Hampshire Troops, bathing in Mistick River, was unfortunately drowned.

The patriotic Ladies of the Town of Concord are desired to accept the unfeigned Thanks of the Publick for their Care and Kindness in collecting and sending to the Hospital a Chest of old linen Rags, &c. This Instance of their Humanity and publick Spirit does Honour to the Town, and will we hope induce others to imitate so good an Example.

THE Printers of this Paper request their Customers at *Salem* and *Marblehead* to pay the Amount of their respective Accounts to Mr. JOSEPH HILLER, of Salem, Watchmaker.

Extract of a Letter from a Member of the Continental Congress.

"The Congress are as firm as a Rock; they are firmly united in all their Resolutions."

It has been reported, that the honorable the Continental CONGRESS have Voted SEVENTY THOUSAND Men for the common Defence of the just Rights and Liberties of the American Colonies(2), the Sum of Three Millions lawful Money towards their Support.

The 2000 Men, voted to be raised by the New Hampshire Congress, are all inlisted, and many of them have already joined the American Army. They are commanded by General Nathaniel Folsom.(2)

Within 2 or 3 Days past, we are informed, 20 or 30 Transports have arrived at Boston from England, with Troops, military Stores, Horses, &c. as a Reinforcement to Thomas Gage, in order to enable him to prosecute his rebellious Designs of subverting the legal Constitution of this Government.

It is said the Number of Troops arrived at Boston, with those expected, amount to about 3 or 4000.

Saturday last the Provincial Troops set Fire to the Store on Nodule's Island, which was entirely consumed, no Building being now left standing on said Island.(2)

DIED] At Boston, on the 5th Instant, John Borland, Esq; aged 47. His Death was occasioned by the falling of a Ladder, on which he stood, leading from the Garret Floor to the Top of his House.----At Boston, Mrs. Faith Russell, aged 85, Widow of the late Hon. Daniel Russell, Esq; of Charlestown. Mrs. [illegible] Baker.

MARRIED] By the Rev'd Mr. Wingate of Hampton Falls, on Thursday the 8th Instant, Mr. JOHN STEEL TYLER, to Miss SALLY WHITWELL, both of Boston.

---- A Newbury-Port, the Rev'd Mr. THOMAS CARY, to Miss ESTHER CARTER, Daughter to Nathaniel Carter, Esq.

A Small Leather Pocket-Book, containing Sundry Papers of Value, was found at Roxbury about a Fortnight or three Weeks ago: The Owner, by inquiring of the Printers, and paying for this Advertisement, may have it again.

Cadwallader Ford, jun.

HEREBY informs the Public, that he is appointed, by Authority, a Post-Rider from CAMBRIDGE to EXETER; and that he is under Oath for the faithful Performance of this Trust. He sets out from the Post-Office here every Thursday, and returns the Saturday following. All Persons who may please to employ him in conveying them with the *New England Chronicle* or *Essex Gazette*, or in other Business may depend upon their Orders being punctually complied with. The Price of the News-Papers, including Postage, to all those who reside beyond Haverhill, is Nine Shillings; and Eight Shillings is the Price to those who live in that Town, or in any of the intermediate Towns between the Place and Cambridge.

N. B. No Papers will be carried by said Ford longer than this Month, unless for those Persons who shall signify, by him themself or the Printers, their Willingness to pay the Postage, agreeable to the above Prices. (3) see index, under Post Office

LOST by the Subscriber, on the Morning of the 19th April, five WATCH with a steel Chain and silver Seal engraved E G; also a few Days after, an outside Garment usually called a French great Coat, with a crimson velvet Cape. Any Person who will cause the same to be returned, shall be rewarded therefor, by ELDRIDGE GERRY.

P. S. The Watch is marked on the Face "E. Loomis", if the Owner rightly remembers. *Watertown, May 25, 1775.*

STOLEN out of the House of Samuel Shepard, Innholder in Haverhill, on the Night following the 11th of this Instant, 1 patch Gown; 1 bengal brown Gown, cuffed up with Persian; 2 black Cloaks; 2 Aprons, one black; 2 Handkerchiefs; 2 pair of Stockings; 1 pair Women's black Everlasting Shoes; a Holland Shift; a Pair of Silver Buttons, and a Number of other Articles. Whoever shall recover and deliver the same to the Subscriber, shall have the Reward of Ten Dollars. *Haverhill, June 13, 1775.* SAMUEL SHEPARD

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, of E. field, in Connecticut, on the Night of the 13th Instant out of a Pasture in Brookline, a small Mare, almost black, a natural Pacer, her Mane hanging on the near Side, the Hair worn off on her left Side and right Thigh, carries her Head low, 7 Years old, and shod all round. Whoever will take up said Mare and return her to Capt. Hezekiah Parsons, of said E. field, now in Roxbury, in Col. Pick'n's Regiment, shall have one Dollar Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. JOHN PARSONS.

In Provincial Congress, held in the City of New York, May 25, 1775.

WHEREAS the Enemies of American Liberty are indefatigable in their Endeavours to disunite these Colonies; and in prosecuting of this Measure, evil minded Persons may insinuate that the northern Colonies have hostile intentions against our Fellow-Subjects in Canada.

Resolved, *That this Congress do most earnestly recommend it to all Persons, whatsoever, not to commit any Hostilities against the People of that Country, and do hereby declare to the World, that we do consider every such Step as infamous and highly inimical to all the Colonies.*

Ordered, *That the above Resolution be published.*

A true Copy from the Minutes
ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

(1) see index, under Congress Continental. (2) see index, under Troops. (3) see index, under men of War. (4) see things Proclamation, pa. 642. (1) see accounts of Battle, pa. 729. &c. (2) see list of Engagements, pa. 971. (3) see index, under Americans, No. (2) see Index, under

Mandamus Councellors, see list pa. 549. 554. & others. see account of Boston pa. 679. (6) see our Charter pa. 1077

Messieurs PRINTERS, vid. pa. 748.

The following will serve as collateral evidence in proof of the late Governor Hutchinson's having been under no positive instruction for ordering the General Court to Cambridge.(a)

In his Letter Book he writes thus to Lord Hillsborough.

No. 4. 28 Feb. 1770.

My Lord,

BY the December mail I have the honour of your Lordship's letter No. 30, in which you are pleased to express your sentiments of the expediency of my meeting the general court at Cambridge,[a] to obviate any objection on account of the troops,[x] and to shew a proper resentment of the behaviour of the inhabitants of Boston, *unless I shall think there are reasons to the contrary of such a nature as to outweigh these considerations.* I apprehend, my Lord, that when the main guard is removed from the court-house, I shall meet with little or no trouble on account of the troops,[x] and the discontent[a] which sitting at Cambridge at this season of the year will occasion in the minds of the members, must I think outweigh any advantage from the resentment shewn at the behaviour of the town of Boston. Had I received his Majesty's commands to carry[a] the court out of Boston as a mark of the royal resentment for the undutiful and disloyal behaviour of the inhabitants,[b] this would have fallen with weight upon them; but any thing short of that in these licentious times will have but little effect. *As your Lordship is pleased to leave it to my discretion I have thought it most prudent not to alter the place of the general court's meeting.*(a) The other part of your Lordship's direction not to concur in the election of any councellors who shall have been active parties in the illegal[c] combination I shall carefully observe. If your Lordship had extended your direction to all who are favourers of them,[c] I doubt whether I shall ever have any but such offered to me for my consent, I must be without a council if I should strictly conform to them.

This Letter was not sent, as Mr. Hutchinson by the 2d of March altered his opinion; but a true copy of what was sent wrote in his own hand is annexed to his letter book with wafers, and begins,

No. 4. Boston 28 Feb. 1770.

My Lord,

BY the December mail [*and so on as above till you come to*] on account of the troops,[x] [*when it proceeds*] and I am sensible that[a] removing the court out of town will be disagreeable to most of the members, I doubt not withstanding after mature deliberation, whether I can be justified in not conforming to a measure which appears to your Lordship to be highly expedient, and therefore I have issued a proclamation[a] proroguing the court *to the 15th instant* to meet at Cambridge,[a] I shall also govern myself by your Lordship's opinion in giving my consent to the choice of councellors, who have been active parties in the illegal[c] combinations. If I should refuse all who are concerned or are favourers of them,[c] I think I shall have no council, for in the present temper of the people I have no reason to think that any other will be offered to me for my consent.[c] I am very sorry that I must acquaint your Lordship with the continuance of disorders in the town of Boston, by exhibitions of pageantry before the doors of the few persons who venture to sell the goods they have imported contrary to the agreement[d] of the merchants. Lads and children are employed upon these occasions who collect in great numbers, and the civil magistrate will not oppose the popular prejudice and attempt to disperse them. A[b] person offered to remove one of these shews, and being obstructed by those who had the charge of it, and at length pelted and drove into his house, and then having his house surrounded, and as he says his windows broke and his person in danger, he fired upon the multitude, and killed one lad and wounded another.[b] He was soon fetched out of his house and committed to prison. The lad was buried a day or two after and his funeral the largest perhaps ever known in America.[c] All this tends to increase the discontent which before was very great in the town, and I thought it necessary to convene the council and to propose to them the issuing a proclamation against these disorders, but it did not appear to them necessary, and after two days consideration, they advised me to send for the justices and sheriff and exhort them to do their duty. This was done and had repeatedly been done before to no purpose.[d] Some of the justices openly justified the proceedings.[d] All this disorder is owing to a *general* disposition not in the *body* of the people only, but in those to whom the administration of government by the constitution[e] is intrusted to favour the measures of the merchants as the only means to preserve the rights of the people, and to bring about the repeal of the revenue[a] acts and other acts[a] called unconstitutional. In other matters which have no relation to this dispute between the kingdom and the colonies government retains its vigour, and the administration of it is attended with no unusual difficulty.

I have the honour to be,
with the greatest respect, my Lord,
your Lordship's most humble,
and most obedient Servant,
THO. HUTCHINSON.

Although this is dated 28 Feb. 'tis plain from the internal mark of the court's being[a] prorogued *to the 15th instant*, that it was not wrote till the beginning of March, which is corroborated by what follows to sir Francis Bernard.

No. 6. 28 Feb. 1770.

My dear Sir,

BY the December mail I have your favour No. 13. No. 9, 10, 11, 12, not yet received. I must be sanguine notwithstanding your discouragement. Parliament[a] cannot leave America in this state.[a] Whilst these combinations[a] are tolerated government can never be restored. They never will be suppressed by any power within themselves, for both the legislative and executive power join with the body of the people in the[a] combination.

Every week we have a mob before the store or house of some or other of the importers. Last week Richardson, whose name you must remember as an informer attempted to remove a piece of pageantry.(b) He was drove into his house, and attacked there by stones thro' his windows. He fired on the boys, *perhaps too soon*, and killed one and wounded another.(b) The boy was buried with as much respect as young Allen (killed in George's field,[3] London, as I suppose the governor intended.) It is said the procession reached from the town-house to liberty tree.[4] I could not avoid meeting the council and urging them to advise me to a proclamation. I will enclose T[5], and E[6]'s speeches as near as I can recollect them.

I expect to meet the general court at the time proposed. D Sr

Your faithful and affectionate Friend.

On a separate paper.

March 1.

—I Shall cover a printed piece designed for Edes and Gill's paper. It came to one of my sons by accident, he supposes from Pitts's family. Burch says that from what in it relates to the Board it must come from T[5] or he must have been privy to it. I suppose some of the charges against me were so incredible that the supervisors of the press did not think proper to publish it.

March 1. Just as I am sealing my letters your favours No. 10, 11, and 12, are brought me by Capt. Paddock. Lord Hillsborough recommends meeting the assembly at Cambridge, unless other considerations shall in my judgment outweigh the reasons his Lordship gives for it.[a] *I wish for more express orders in every case which is fully understood.*[a] Where I am left to my discretion I will do the best I can; but I am sensible of my delicate situation, and that do what I will I shall be charged with want of resolution, or with rashness and want of discretion. At New-York, Pennsylvania and Carolina there does not seem to be the least effort against the combined merchants,[d] but they have the ball at their feet. The council here ask me what occasion there is for my worrying them to distinguish this government from all the rest. In those governments the governor has power to remove or suspend his council and other magistrates who neglect their duty, here I can do nothing without my counsel and have no authority to remove them, or any magistrate without their consent.(c) I will nevertheless omit nothing that can be done to support government and to distinguish the friends of it, but the restoration of the authority of government, where the disputes[a] between the kingdom and the colonies is concerned, can't be effected by a governor let his talents be ever so great. Parliament must effect it, by giving up the points in controversy,[2] or by a *vigorous exertion of power in maintaining and supporting them.*(2) I am, &c.

March 2d. UPON more mature deliberation I have determined to[a] prorogue the court to the 15th at Cambridge. There will be inconveniences either way, but I have the opinion of the ministry in favor of the one side,[a] which outweighs with me the opinion of such as dislike the measure here,[a] and I am convinced this particular opportunity of doing it ought not to be lost, and perhaps it may serve the measures of parliament, which must take notice of the town of Boston; and I think cannot possibly disserve them. I have issued the proclamation. (1)

[Notwithstanding all appearances in the above of deliberation and acting upon his own discretion, his saying, in the *secret and confidential* of March 25, 1770, "for I have followed *your* advice," (whether that was wrote to sir Francis Bernard or Secretary Pownall, with each of whom he carried on a private correspondence to be communicated to those in higher departments as they might judge expedient) shews, that he had under-advisers and go-betweens at home to direct and influence, and ripen every measure that might be concerted by him and his adherents.] (a) pa. 753

Messrs. HALLS,

IN the Essex Gazette of the 2d of May there were published certain *Answers* of Mr. *Stephen Higginson* of Salem, to Questions asked him in the House of Commons, which standing alone and unexplained gave Uneasiness to many People in this Country, who supposed he was examined at the Instance of the Ministry, and with an Intention to injure the Colonies, whereas in Truth he was called before the House by the Merchants of London to support their Petition against the Bill for obtaining the Fisheries and Trade of New-England, and the Questions were proposed by them, the Answers to which they judged would operate in Favour of America. This Matter Mr. Higginson in Justice to himself stated first to the Committee of Safety of Marblehead, afterwards to that of Salem, and also to the Town of Salem, who being satisfied of his friendly Intention to serve the Colonies, and that he had taken much Pains for that End, fully approved of his Conduct.... He has also laid the same Matter before the Honorable Provincial Congress, who readily granted him the following Certificate.

In Provincial Congress, Watertown, *June* 1, 1775.

THE Committee appointed by the Hon. Provincial Congress to take into Consideration the Letter from the Committee of Safety, and Town-Clerk for the Town of Salem, respecting the Answers of Mr. Stephen Higginson to Questions asked him before the House of Commons of Great-Britain, &c. beg Leave to report ---That they have critically examined that Matter, and are of Opinion, that the Intention of said Higginson in those Answers was friendly to the Inhabitants of Salem and Marblehead, and to the Colonies in general, and that he ought to be honorably acquitted by this Congress, and recommended to the Favour of the Public. Which Report was accepted by the Congress.

JOSEPH WARREN, President.
Attest. SAMUEL FREEMAN, Secretary.(7)

GAWEN BROWN, jun.

LATELY arrived from London, has opened a Shop in Cambridge, opposite the West End of the Meeting House, where Gentlemen may be furnished with a Variety of elegant new Watches. Likewise repairs repeating, horizontal, seconds and plain Watches, in the best Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates.

N. B. All Sorts of Clock Work repaired.

WHEREAS *Ebenezer Bradish*, jun. Esq; of Cambridge, has been represented as a Person unfriendly to the just Rights and Liberties of his Country, and by withdrawing himself from Cambridge and retiring to Boston, on the Day of the late unhappy Commencement of Hostilities between the Troops under the Command of General Gage, and the Inhabitants of this Province, he has increased the public Suspicions against him, whereby he is rendered more odious and disagreeable to his Countrymen.

Therefore, to remove from the Minds of our beloved Friends and Countrymen, all groundless Apprehensions, and to do Justice to Mr. Bradish; we the Subscribers, having made due Enquiry into the Cause of his going to Boston at the Time aforesaid, and of his Conduct since, do say, that we are satisfied that Mr. Bradish had no Desire by that Means, to do any Injury to his Country, but on the contrary his Design was friendly, and his Conduct justifiable, and we recommend it to all Persons to conduct towards Mr. Bradish, as a Gentleman who is not unfriendly to the Rights and Privileges of his Countrymen so far as we are able to discover upon strict Enquiry in to his late Conduct.

Cambridge, May 3. 1775.

Seth Pomeroy, of Northampton, (General.)
Thomas Legate, of Leominster, (Colonel.)
Elisha Porter, of Hadley, (Colonel.)
John Paterson, of Lenox, (Colonel.)
Henry Herrick, of Beverly, (Colonel.)
Levi Shephard, of Northampton, (Major.)
Jonathan W. Austin, of Chelmsford, (Major.)
Thomas Williams, of Stockbridge, (Captain.)
Ebenezer Sayer, of Wells, (Colonel.)
Jesse Leavenworth, of New-Haven.

N B. Whereas a Report has been unjustly spread abroad, that it was not the Regulars but our People who took the Goods out of my House; this is to certify to all good People, that the said Report is false, and never came from me, and that I am certain my House was not only shot at but plundered by the Regulars.

May 11, 1775. (8) EBENEZER BRADISH.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by
RICHARD DERBY, jun.
JAmaica RUM and SUGAR by the Hogshead; also about 400 excellent dry HIDES.

Salem, 27th May, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,
By LUKE BAKER,
At his Shop in Roxbury, next Door to Major Ebenezer Whiting
LINENS of different Prices, Checks and Ozenabrigs, colour'd Drabs suitable for Breeches, Russia Duck for ditto, a fine Assortment of Men's plain and ribb'd white and brown thread Hose, a few worsted ditto, some very fine worsted Breeches Pieces, a fine Assortment Calicoes, Fans, Needles, Laces, &c. for the Ladies. A few Bottles very excellent Snuff, and a pretty good Assortment of English Goods, and a small Assortment of West-India ditto.

N. B. A few Pieces Nankeens.

JOHN CLARKE
BEGS Leave to inform the Publick, that he is removed from the Manufactory in Boston to Concord, about a Quarter of a Mile East of the Meeting-House, on the great Road to Boston, where he carries on the Button-making Business as usual, and begs the Favour of his former and other Customers. Good strong Buttons with iron Eyes and Bottoms for Six Shillings O. T. per Dozen with the following Motto,---Union and Liberty in all Americans.

N. B. Said CLARKE makes any Quantity of Buttons on the shortest Notice, as cheap and as good as those in London.

A Leather Pocket-Book, containing [illegible] City Papers, was taken up in Medford a few Days [illegible] quire of WILLIAM TURNER, of that Place.

(1) see pa. 3 to his letter book with wafers, and begins,

(2) see list of Grievances, pa. 971

(3) see page 146, 188, vol. 2.

(4) Tyler's. (5) Erving's (6) John Temple. (7) see the same page 747, with the references in the Margin.

(8) see the same pa. 746, with the references in the Margin.